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NOTES ON SOME FLORIDA WEEVILS

A small collection of Rhyncophora recently identified for the Department of Entomology of the Experiment Station by Mr. W. S. Blatchley supplies two new records for Florida and some new data on distribution within the state, on dates of appearance, and food habits. Most of the systematic collecting in the state has been done during the winter so that summer records are rather valuable. The numbers in parenthesis are those in Blatchley's and Leng's "Rhyncophora of N. E. America."

(34) *Araeocerus fasciculatus* DeG. The Coffee-Bean Weevil. Taken from a frosted avocado tree near Tampa; and on the calyx of a Japanese persimmon from which the fruit had fallen, Gainesville, May. Probably not the cause of the dropping of the persimmon. This insect feeds on dried seeds and evidently also on diseased and dying tissue. It is a serious pest of coffee in some parts of the West Indies. It is said to have originated in India but is now apparently thoroly established in Florida.

(127) *Epicaerus formidulosus* Boh. This is a very common weevil and one of considerable economic importance. It is common on cotton plants and has been mistaken for the boll weevil by a great many farmers, in spite of its larger size and spotted color pattern. It is sometimes very destructive to young pepper plants, which it punctures at or a quarter inch below the surface of the ground. In Nov. 1919 it "ruined a field of peas" at Leesburg. In Bul. 67, U. S. Bur. Ent., it is said to injure young tobacco plants. We have taken it also on velvet beans, Ironweed *(Vernonia)*, yellow jasmine, goldenrod and several other compositae, and during every month from April to November. Evidently a quite general feeder. We have no winter records.

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(153) *Tanymecus lacaena* Hbst. Captured in Gainesville, eating the leaves of *Baccharis.*

(177) *Eudiogogus rosenschoeldi* Fabr. was collected in October near Tampa by Mr. U. C. Zeluff, who writes: "On oak trees some of which were very heavily infested." This is the first record of this large handsome weevil from Florida. It also establishes a new host plant.

(217) *Hyperodes cryptops* Dietz. Gainesville, April 21. At "lizard's tail" *(Saururus cernuus)* in bloom. Said to be scarce.

(258) *Derelomus basalis* Lec. Said by Blatchley and Leng to be especially abundant on the dwarf papaw *(Asimina parviflora).* We have taken it at Gainesville on wild plum in Feb., on velvet beans in July, and on blossoms of the button-bush *(Cephalanthus).*

(411) *Tachypterus quadrigibbus* Say. The Apple Curculio. Branford, Fla., on cotton, a new host.

(434) *Anthonomus signatus* Say. This is the Strawberry Weevil which is quite a pest in some of the more northern states. It lays its eggs in the buds and then cuts the stem so that the bud withers and dies. It does not seem to attack strawberries in Florida but is abundant in the blossoms of the wild haw *(Crataegus)* in March.

(549) *Baris splendens* Casey. Reported only from thistle Feb.-April. We have taken it on thistle on Jan. 19, and on goldenrod, *Grindelia,* ironweed *(Vernonia)* and other composites, July-Sept. All records are from the heads of composites, evidently its preferred hosts.

(560) *Aulobaris ibis* Lec. On dog fennell and bee-balm *(Monarda),* abundant in October. But also from "mayweed" and ironweed on July 4. All previous Florida records are in the fall.

(575) *Centrinus modestus* Boh. On goldenrod in Sept.

(577) *Centrinus albotectus* Casey. Said to be "scarce" at Sanford in April but abundant here during April and May on goldenrod, flebane daisy, lizard's tail, blackberry and haw blossoms. Evidently a spring insect only with us, but reported in July in New Jersey.

(579) *Centrinus perscillus* Gyll. Schon. Campville, Fla., "Feeding on Cotton"; Sanford Aug. 3, 1918, on *Cassia* sp.

(584) *Odontocorynus scutellum-album* Say. Common at Gainesville, on various composites as are most other records. Evidently a weevil of compositae.

(586) *O. selebrosus* Casey. On cotton, a new host plant.

(671) *Auleutes cruralis* Lec. Taken in a damp meadow along Hog Town Creek near Gainesville. Apparently the first record from Florida.

(748) *Conotrachelus coronatus* Lec. Collected in the same locality as the last. Described from Enterprise, Fla., and heretofore known only from there and Vero.

(760) *Chalcodermus collaris* Horn. Taken from corn at Gainesville by H. L. Dozier Aug. 16, 1916, and on cotton at Branford, Fla., by Mr. J. F. L. Lindsey. Both of these are new hosts. This species looks like its near relative, the cowpea pod-weevil, but the surface of the thorax is covered with a network of ridges instead of sunken dots.

J. R. WATSON.

NEW THYSANOPTERA FROM FLORIDA—VIII

J. R. WATSON

(Continued from page 30)

KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF HETEROTHRIPS

I. Antennae with ten segments.....*H. decacornis* Crawford.

II. Antennae with nine segments.

a. Without circles of distal sensoria on antennal segment 4. *H. salicis* Shull.

aa. Segment 4 of antennae with distal circles of sensoria.

b. At least part of the abdominal tergites bordered with scales with fringed margins.

c. Abdomen not pubescent.

d. Prothorax twice as long as the head. U. S. *H. arisaemae* Hood.

dd. Prothorax not twice as long as head. W. I. *H. borinquen* Hood.

cc. Abdomen more or less pubescent.

d. Abdomen sparsely pubescent.

e. Whole antennae more or less yellow. Panama. *H. flavicornis* Hood.

ee. Only segment 3 always yellow.....*H. lyoniae* Hood.

dd. Abdomen more densely pubescent.

e. Prothorax sculptured with anastomoxing lines. Western.....*H. pectinifer* Hood.

ee. Prothorax free of sculpture except for a few lines. (*H. azaliae* Hood) *H. aesculi* Watson.

bb. Abdominal tergites fringed posteriorly with hairs which are not at all coalesced into scales. Abdomen closely pubescent.

c. Third antennal segment 3.6 times as long as wide. *H. analis* Hood.

cc. Antennal segment 3 less than 3 times as long as wide.

d. Length 1.00 mm.; antennal segment 3 61 microns long, orange tinted ..... *H. vitis* Hood.

dd. Length .75 mm.; antennal segment 3 48 microns long, no orange ..... *H. tiliae* n. sp.

69. Euthrips grandioculus, n. sp.

Color almost uniformly brown; tibiae and tarsi lighter brown; posterior segments of the abdomen darker.

Average measurements: Total body length 1.32 mm. Head, length .122, width .133 mm.; prothorax, length .13, width .145 mm.; mesothorax, width .20 mm.; metathorax, width .17 mm.; abdomen, width .20 mm. Antennae, total length .20 mm.

Segment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Length	21	31	39	37	34	33	11	8	12 microns
Width	28	24	17	17	16	17	11	5	4 microns

Head wider than long, rounded in front, cheeks slightly arched, dorsal surface coursely reticulated posteriorly, spines short and inconspicuous. *Eyes* large, protruding, occupying half the length of the head and two thirds the width. *Ocelli* sub-approximate, large, bordered with deep orange crescents. *Mouth-cone* long, reaching nearly across the prosternum, rather blunt at the very tip which is nearly black. Antennae about 1.6 times as long as the head, apparently 9-segmented thru an oblique division of segment 6; Segments 1 and 2 concolorous with the head, 3-5 brownish yellow, 6-9 lighter brown; sense cones rather thick and long but colorless and decidedly inconspicuous.

Prothorax quite square in outline, but little wider than the head and nearly as long as wide. No prominent spines. Mesothorax wider than the prothorax; fore angles rounded; sides quite strongly arched. Metathorax considerably narrower than the mesothorax; sides nearly straight and parallel. Legs rather short. Stout spines on the inner side of hind tibiae. Black spot at tip of tarsi less conspicuous than in *E. obscurus*. *Wings* rather short, membranes of the fore pair brown; veins quite prominent, each one bearing 8 stout bristles. Hind wings nearly clear.

Abdomen quite long, cylindrical. Conspicuous bristles on the last two segments only.

Described from five females collected from grass at Moore Haven, Fla., June 13, 1920.

Very close to *Euthrips obscurus* [*Anaphothrips striatus* (Osborn)] but differs in its darker color, protruding eyes, longer mouth cone, prothorax longer and more nearly square in outline (i. e. less rounded at the angles), shorter legs, mesothorax with less obtusely rounded fore angles, metathorax not smoothly joined to the mesothorax.

70. Eurythrips longilabris, n. sp.

Female. Measurements: Total body length 1.14 mm.; head, length 0.13 mm., width 0.14 mm.; prothorax, length 0.13, width across coxae 0.24;

mesothorax, width 0.24; metathorax, greatest width 0.27; abdomen, greatest width 0.24 mm. Antennae, total length 0.34 mm.

Segment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Length	35	42	58	57	52	38	28	28 microns
Width	33	28.5	28	27	27	27	21	14 microns

General color light, yellowish brown; head, antennae, and tube darker, a dark tan color, body under reflected light shows much bright yellow hypodermal pigmentation.

Head about as long as wide, narrowed in front, vertex elevated and projecting forward between the bases of the antennae. Cheeks bulging abruptly behind the eyes, elsewhere nearly straight, diverging slightly posteriorly, roughened by small wart-like swellings which bear short bristles.

Eyes small, occupying a little over a third of the length and two fifths of the width of the head. *Ocelli* yellowish brown, very large but inconspicuous, anterior one situated far forward between the bases of the antennae, facing forward; posterior pair widely separated, situated opposite the anterior part of the eyes but far removed from their margins. Postocular bristles long and sharp pointed, projecting far beyond the eyes. Two pairs of smaller bristles situated posterior to them and a somewhat larger pair mediad. Two small ones behind and one in front of each ocellus. *Mouth cone* long and slender, sharp-pointed at the tip, reaching quite across the prosternum. *Antennae* 2.5 times as long as the head. Segments large and heavy; 1 and 3 about concolorous with the head; 2 lighter, brownish yellow; the others darker brown than the head; bristles and sense cones long and thick but pale.

Prothorax trapezoidal, about as long as the head; widening sharply posteriorly; posterior angles broadly rounded; a long acute spine on each angle, subequal in length; and one about the middle of each side.

Mesothorax about as wide as prothorax, a slight constriction in the middle; closely united to the metathorax whose sides are straight and parallel. *Legs* of medium length, fore femora slightly enlarged; fore tarsi with a small, sharp spine. *Wings* short, membrane brown, fringed with long but comparatively few hairs.

Abdomen rather short but longer than in some of the species of the genus, sides nearly parallel to the 8th segment and then abruptly rounded; lateral bristles rather short, pale. Tube very short; terminal bristles scarcely as long as the tube.

Male unknown.

Described from a single female taken about a light at night. August, 1920, Gainesville. Type in the author's collection.

This species agrees with *E. hindsi* Morgan in the roughened antennal segments, acute spines, and narrower body, but differs in color, long mouth parts, presence of wings and ocelli, and numerous minor characters.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF EURYTHRIPS

a. Mouth cone short and blunt; spines of the body blunt.

b. Width of the abdomen about 1.7 that of the prothorax; antennae twice as long as the head.....*E. ampliventris* Hinds.

bb. Abdomen about 1.25 times as wide as prothorax; antennae about 2.5 times as long as the head.....*E. osborni* Hinds.

aa. Mouth cone sharp-pointed at the tip; spines of the body acute.

b. Mouth cone reaching only middle of prosternum.....*E. hindsi* Morgan.

bb. Mouth cone reaching across the prosternum.....*E. longilabris*, n. sp.

KEY TO N. A. SPECIES OF HAPLOTHRIPS

I. Post-ocular spines small or wanting. Antennae almost uniformly brown except segment 3 and base of 4 which are light brown.

a. Brown, with reddish, hypodermal pigment. Wing membrane brown for half its length. Tarsal spine large.....*H. statices* Haliday.

aa. Brown with black hypodermal pigment. Wing membrane brown at extreme base only. Tarsal spine inconspicuous. *H. cassiae* Watson.

II. Post-ocular bristles well developed.

a. Post-ocular bristles and most of those of the thorax knobbed.

b. Sides of the head set with minute bristles, surface roughened; fore tarsi with a large tooth; 10 to 12 accessory hairs on the fore wings.....*H. flavipes* Jones.

bb. Sides of head with few inconspicuous bristles.

c. Eyes produced posteriorly on the ventral side. Wings normal length.

d. Head faintly sculptured; no interlocated hairs on fore wings; tibiae brown.....*H. bellus* Hood and William.

dd. 3 or 4 interlocated hairs; head almost free of sculpture; tibiae pale yellow.....*H. tibialis* Hood.

cc. Eyes not produced posteriorly.

d. No interlocated hairs; wings only half the length of the abdomen.....*H. gracilis* Watson.

dd. 4 to 7 interlocated hairs; wings normal length.

e. Post-ocular bristles short..... *H. Dozieri* Wats.

ee. Post-ocular bristles long.

f. Head wider posteriorly; tibiae brown.

g. Head about as long as wide; sides of prothorax bulging.....*H. gowdeyi* Franklin.

gg. Head longer than wide; sides of prothorax concave. *H. merrilli* Watson (20-b)

ff. Head narrower posteriorly; tibiae yellow. *H. funki* Watson.

aa. Post-ocular bristles not knobbed.

b. Apex of femora with small anteriorly directed tooth within.

c. Antennae uniformly dark brown; terminal bristles shorter than the tube.....*H. jonesi* Karny *(H. nigricornis* Jones).

cc. Antennal segment 3 brownish yellow; terminal bristles longer than the tube.....*H. haplophilus* Hood.

bb. Apex of femora toothless.

c. Wings clear except a brownish area at base.

d. Antennae twice as long as head, usual sense cones present on segment 3.

e. Bristles of the anterior and posterior margins of prothorax about equal.

f. Antennal segments 3-6 bright yellow; abdominal spines (except those of the tube) slender and faint; prothorax about 1.5 times as wide as long.
H. verbasci (Osborn)

ff. Antennal segments 3-6 light brown or yellow; abdominal spines stout and conspicuous; prothorax about twice as wide as long.....*H. variabilis* (Crawford).

ee. Bristles of the anterior margin of the prothorax much shorter.

f. No interlocated hairs on wing.....*H. malifloris* Hood.

ff. About 20 interlocated hairs.
H. orlando Watson and Osborn.

dd. Antennae less than twice the length of the head.

e. No sense cones on the inner surface of segment 3.

f. Prothorax less than twice as wide as long.

g. Only antennal segment 3 entirely yellow or brownish yellow.

h. Antennal segment 3 shorter than 2.
H. graminis Hood.

hh. Antennal segment 3 longer than 2.
H. pini (Watson) (Cryptothrips pini Wats.)

ff. Prothorax nearly or quite twice as wide as long.

g. Antennal segments 3-6 yellow, 3 longer than 2.
H. faurei Hood.

gg. Only antennal segment 3 yellow, shorter than 2.
H. humilis Hood.

ee. Sense cones present on segment 3.....*H. querci* Wats.

cc. Wings clouded with gray with a nearly black area at the base and a paler one just before the middle, 2 interlocated hairs.
H. nubilipennis Hood.

CALLING US NAMES

In a recent advertising circular the Country Gentleman lists among its writers a former "*entymologist* of Texas State Univ."

HAS HE CROSSED THEM WITH WATER HYACINTHS?

A correspondent writes: "I have thirty acres of onions on Lake Okeechobee."

The

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PROFESSOR J. R. WATSON.....*Editor*
DR. WILMON NEWELL.....*Associate Editor*
DR. E. W. BERGER.....*Business Manager*

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A FOOD PLANT OF LANGURIA DISCOIDEA Lec.

The beetles of the family *Erotylidae* are known as "The Pleasing Fungus Beetles." They are mostly slender, in shape resembling the click beetles but usually taper conspicuously toward the posterior end and, instead of the sober uniform colors of those beetles, these are most prettily and tastefully colored in striking patterns of red and black, a red thorax and black elatra or the reverse. Striking, but trim and elegant, never with gaudy or harlequin color patterns, they are indeed "pleasing" to the eye, quite "chic" in fact. It would seem that they should be an ornament to any sago palm; but at least one nurseryman cannot see it that way.

The family is well represented in the tropics and numbers 1800 species but only 50 of them are found in North America. Most of these beetles live in fleshy fungi into which they bore but those of the genus *Languria* feed on plants and are often found visiting flowers. Tho one species, *L. mozardi,* is known as the Clover-Stem Borer, from its habit of boring into the stems of clover to which it is sometimes very destructive, their habits, especially those of the larvae, are not well known, generally speaking. This seems to be true of *L. discoidea* Lec., so the following observation by Mr. John Beach, the well-known nurseryman of West Palm Beach, is a real contribution to our knowledge of the species:

"It lives on the sago palms and eats the young shoots. It also nips the old leaves to some extent, and when the plant is touched drops into the bud. I have known them for twenty years on the sagos and have seen them ruin a fine lot of sagos at the Craigin place but it took them four years to do it. After covering all the sagos they attacked and killed the buds of *Washingtonias,*

Arecas, Kentias, Phoenix, and *Pandanus.* I killed them by dusting powdered pyrethrum into the buds."

It would be interesting to know if the larvae also feed on the palms.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF THE FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Sept. 27, 1920. The Society met in Language Hall at 4:30, President Merrill in the chair. The following members were present: Merrill, Chaffin, Stirling, Davis, Reese, Fattig, Watson, Berger, Stone, Montgomery.

Letters were read from U. C. Loftin, Tucson, Ariz., and H. B. Loding, Mobile, Ala. Mr. Loding suggested the use of a weak solution of cyanide in the Loftin mosquito traps. In the discussion which followed the consensus of opinion was that such a procedure would be dangerous for general use.

The paper of the evening on "Diseases of Bees" was given by C. A. Reese. He gave a brief but comprehensive statement of the diseases of honey bees and their treatment. (This information will appear in *The Florida Grower.*)

Under the heading of Brief and Timely Notes, Mr. Stirling called attention to the meeting of the state beekeepers which would be held in Gainesville on Oct. 6. Professor Watson presented a chart showing the relation of the winter weather to the abundance of the Velvet Bean Caterpillar the following season. It appears that very severe frosts cause the extermination of the insects and results in smaller numbers and later arrival the following season. The milder frosts during the past two years have resulted in an increasing amount of injury.

Mrs. S. F. Richmond of Loughman, Fla., and Miss Stella Brodnax of Jacksonville were elected to membership in the Society.

Oct. 25, 1920. The Society met in Language Hall at 4:30. Mr. H. P. Loding, proprietor of The Gem Floral Garden, Mobile, Ala., and Professor R. W. Harned, Agric. Coll., Miss., were elected members.

The paper of the evening was given by Dr. Montgomery on the Mexican Bean Beetle which has recently obtained a foothold in Alabama. The speaker called attention to the severe damage inflicted by this insect on beans and cowpeas and the freedom

of velvet beans from attack, and the danger of its ultimately reaching Florida. In the discussion that followed Professor Watson stressed the point that the name "bean" as applied to the velvet bean was more or less of a misnomer, that the plant was not very closely related to the true beans and that there are comparatively few insect pests common to the two, so that it is not surprising that the Mexican Bean Beetle does not attack velvet beans. A motion was passed that a committee of three, of whom the Secretary be one, be appointed to prepare resolutions pointing out the danger to Florida from this beetle and urging that growers refrain from securing forage from the infested region.

Under Brief and Timely Notes, Professor Watson read a letter from a physician at Hawthorn, Fla., reporting on two cases of poisoning by the bite of the "Black Widow" spider. Both showed extreme symptoms of nervous and gastric disturbances. The latter were so pronounced that when one of the patients was rushed to a hospital in Jacksonville he was at once operated on for appendicitis.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

Nov. 29, 1920. The Society met in Language Hall at 4:30 p. m. with President Merrill in the chair. Dr. O. F. Burger, the new Plant Pathologist at the Experiment Station, was elected to membership. A letter from the President of the Am. Ass. Econ. Ent. addressed to President Merrill requesting that a representative of the Society be appointed to attend the Chicago meeting of the Association in December was read. The President appointed Mr. F. M. O'Byrne as our representative at the above meeting.

The subject of the evening's program was "A Discussion of Dr. Pierce's Lectures on Entomology" which was led by Dr. E. W. Berger.

Under Brief and Timely Notes Prof. Watson spoke of the introduction of a mite from Canada which was parasitic on the Oyster-shell Scale and the advisability of determining if this mite would work on the closely related Purple Scale. On account of the small number of members who would be in Gainesville during the last week of December it was decided to have no meeting at that time.

FRANK STIRLING, Secretary pro tem.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGISTS

"Fumigation of Citrus Plants with Hydrocyanic Acid: Conditions Influencing Injury" by R. S. Woglum. U. S. D. A. Bul. 907.

"The Black Fly of Citrus and Other Subtropical Plants" Dietz and Zetek. U. S. D. A. Bul. 885.

"Cotton Boll Weevil Control by the Use of Poison," B. R. Coad. U. S. D. A. Bul. 875.

"Results of Experiments with Substances Against Chicken Lice and the Dog Flea," W. S. Abbott. U. S. D. A. Bul. 888. The author recommends good, fresh pyrethrum powder for both pests and sodium fluorid and mercurial ointment for chicken lice.

"The Beet Leaf-Beetle" *(Monoxia puncticollis* Say), Chittenden and Marsh. U. S. D. A. Bul. 892. Florida is included in the range of this beetle but it does little damage here.

"The Pear Borer" *(Aegeria pyri* Harris), F. E. Brooks. U. S. D. A. Bul. 887. Evidently the author did not consult Grossbeck's List of the Lepidoptera of Florida in outlining the insect's distribution as he omits Florida from the list.

Farmers' Bulletin 1148 on "Cowpea Culture and Varieties" has a section on the "Insect Enemies of the Cowpea," "prepared with the advice and cooperation of E. A. Back." This deals mostly with the seed weevils. The most troublesome of all the insect enemies of cowpeas in our section and the limiting factor in their cultivation for seed production, the Pod Weevil *(Chalcodermus aeneus)* is not even mentioned.

Farmers' Bul. 1102, "The Crow in its Relation to Agriculture." The author's conclusion is: "The influence of the race as a whole for good and harm appears to be about equal." This has reference to the "common crow" of most of the U. S. The most common crow in at least the central part of Florida is not this species but the Fish Crow. This does not seem to trouble sprouting corn or chickens to any extent.

Farmers' Bul. 1122 is on "Citrus Fruit Growing in the Gulf States" by E. D. Vosbury. It contains the spray schedule.

"Orthoptera of N. E. America" by W. S. Blatchley (Nature Publishing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.) is the last word on this group of insects. It is a large and complete book of 784 pages, with very full descriptions and notes on habits, distribution, food and life history of all our species. It contains about 250 illustrations. It is invaluable to students of this order of insects.

PERSONALS

Dean P. H. Rolfs, for the past 15 years Director of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and a charter member of our Society, has been granted a four years' leave of absence to found and conduct an agricultural institution in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil. He sails from New York on Jan. 19. At a special convocation on December 22 the University conferred the degree of Doctor of Science on Dean Rolfs.

Professor Herbert Osborn of Ohio State University is expected in Gainesville about Jan. 15. He will spend several weeks in the state collecting jassids.

Mr. W. S. Blatchley has arrived at his winter home in Dunedin. He is planning a two weeks' collecting trip to Paradise Key and extreme southern Florida some time in February.

Mr. A. H. Beyer, who is now engaged in the Corn Borer Laboratory of the U. S. Bur. of Ent. at Arlington, Mass., is spending a ten days' vacation with his father at Lakeland.

According to the Jour. of Econ. Ent., John B. Gill, who has been in charge of the Pecan Insects investigations for the U. S. Bur. of Ent. at Monticello, Fla., has been transferred to Brownwood, Texas.

Plant Commissioner Newell, Dr. Montgomery, F. M. O'Byrne, and Frank Stirling are in attendance upon the meetings of the Amer. Ass. of Economic Entomologists at Chicago.

Miss Evelyn Osborn is now Professor of Entomology in the Agricultural College of Syracuse University.

Mr. H. L. Dozier, formerly Assistant in the Department of Entomology of the Experiment Station and now with the Miss. State Plant Board, stopped over in Gainesville recently.

Announcements are out of the marriage of Mr. U. C. Loftin to Miss Mae M. Lebeuf of New Orleans. At home after Jan. 15th, at Tlahualilo, Durango, Mexico.

Dr. Wilmon Newell, Plant Commissioner, and retiring President of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, was elected to the Committee on Policy of the Association at its Chicago meeting, December 29-31, 1920. The Committee subsequently selected Dr. Newell as its Chairman.

Messrs. C. H. Popenoe and J. E. Graf, in charge of the sweet potato weevil eradication work in the South, are expected at Gainesville about February first, and will make a tour of the State in connection with this work.

Dr. W. A. Orton, member of the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., will make a trip to Florida in January for the purpose of inspecting the various lines of work conducted under the auspices of the Federal Horticultural Board. Dr. Orton will pay special attention to the port quarantine work being carried on by the State Plant Board in collaboration with the Federal Horticultural Board.

Dr. Newell, Dr. Montgomery, Messrs. O'Byrne and Warner were in attendance at the hearing in Washington, D. C., before the Horticultural Board on December 20th, to consider the imposition of a quarantine or regulative measures intended to prevent the introduction of the Black-Fly into this country and particularly Florida. The Board will announce its decision in January. It is confidently expected that proper safeguards will be provided.

In December, Mr. L. R. Warner, Assistant Quarantine Inspector for the Plant Board at Key West, Fla., visited Cuba and the Bahamas collecting information on the Black-Fly.

Mr. George B. Merrill, Assistant Entomologist of the State Plant Board, Gainesville, Fla., has been advanced from the grade of Associate Member to that of Active Member in the American Association of Economic Entomologists. The honor was conferred upon Mr. Merrill in recognition of his work.

THE HABIT OF HORSE FLIES CHASING AUTOMOBILES

In the Review of Applied Entomology, VIII-B-6, p. 110, occurs a review of "A Contribution to Knowledge of the Tabanidae of Palestine", by Maj. E. E. Austin, in which occurs this statement; "Attention is directed to the pursuit of a fast traveling motor car by two species. This habit does not seem to have been previously recorded, though in Africa the attraction for Glossina of moving vehicles or animals has been noticed on more than one occasion." The phenomenon of Tabanids pursuing automobiles is often noticed here in Florida. Doubtless it is a manifestation of the primitive instinct of the chase common to those predaceous animals that pursue their prey. The Business Manager also states that, some years ago, he captured at one time, several dozen Tabanids trapt back of an open door at the rear of a coach, on a north-bound Florida East Coast Railway train that he boarded at Titusville, Fla. Had these flies mistaken the railway train for a big animal?

DR. NEWELL DEAN OF AGRICULTURE

As we go to press the announcement is made that the Board of Control at their last meeting placed Dr. Wilmon Newell in charge of the Agricultural College, Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension as well as the Plant Board. This places all of the agricultural activities on the campus under one head, thus ensuring perfect cooperation between the different departments.

Mr. A. H. Beyer has resigned from the Bureau of U. S. Entomology to take up the work of assistant in the Departments of Plant Pathology and Entomology in the Experiment Station.

A JAPANESE ORANGE FRUIT FLY

In a Bulletin of Imperial Agric. Central Experiment Station T. Miyake describes a serious orange fruit fly, thus reminding us of one of Florida's advantages. Florida, California and some of the West Indies are the only citrus sections on earth which have no fruit flies—no worms in their oranges.

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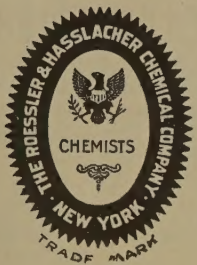
WANTED—To buy or exchange for northern species, southern Chrysopidae (Lace-winged-flies). All stages desired, especially material for biological studies. Will determine specimens. Dr. Roger C. Smith, U. S. Ent. Lab., Charlottesville, Va.

I WANT to buy common native or foreign butterflies in quantities. State prices to J. G. White, Wellington Grove, Waltham, Mass.



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